FREE GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

Vol. 3 No. 9 Feb. - Mar. 1981



"Kohler Doesn't Care About Us"

"In summer, I can't open my windows because of the smell."

"There are deliveries all the time - 8, 9, 11 o'clock at night. You can't sleep."

"The kids have to cross the street where the trucks are double and triple parked. Once I saw a kid cross **underneath** a truck."

These are some of the problems neighbors of Kohler Delicatessen & Meats discussed at a meeting held Jan. 28. Many residents of the area have made repeated complaints about conditions caused by the company, but nothing has changed.

"The owner has a lot of money. He lives outside the neighborhood, and he just doesn't care about us," one person said.

Kohler Delicatessen & Meats is owned by the Freda Corporation, which is based in Pennsylvania.

Residents say that the trucks double and triple parked outside Kohler constantly make it difficult for pedestrians, other drivers, including the Ironbound Ambulance Squad (which is located 2 blocks away), to get down the street. They are worried about possible accidents with children going to Ann St. School. Deliveries at all times of the day and night, mice and rats, and disgusting smells are some of the other problems Kohler is causing.

A new worry for the neighbors are Kohler's plans to expand.

Recently, Kohler bought a vacant lot on the corner of Napoleon St. and New York Ave. where a house used to be. Neighbors say the lot is now being used illegally as a parking lot. Kohler also bought a house at 65 Napoleon St. and another house at 62 Houston St., which has been demolished. Kohler is trying to buy up other homes in the area.

"We know he wants to expand, but does he have to do it here? There are plenty of vacant lots near by," one neighbor said.

People have good reason to be worried about what will be built in the area. 3 years ago, those who lived within 200 feet of Kohler received notices that the company was applying for a zoning variance in order to build a refrigerated warehouse. Neighbors organized and went to the zoning board and City Counil. The variance was defeated.

But one year later, residents were shocked to see that the warehouse was built anyway - in spite of their opposition.

"I live in a residential neighborhood. I don't want a major business here," one woman said. "It's ruining our neighborhood."

Residents plan to meet again Feb. 26.

"They think we're going to get disgusted and leave this neighborhood," one man said, "but we're not. We're going to get together and stick together and stay. It's our home."

International Women's Day

March 8, 1981

March - Meet at Military Park 12 Noon, Rally, 2 PM Essex County College

with speaker Crystal Lee Sutton, the real Norma Rae & films - "Rosie the Riveter" & ethnic foods & music by Bobbie McGhee

For information call 272-4200.



Squad members Manny Cirne and George Brown.

Help!

The Ironbound Ambulance Squad Needs You!

We need volunteers now, in order to continue to serve the people of Ironbound. People who wish to join with us in helping people, will be trained in first aid.

If we are forced to close for 12 hours a day, it will increase the time it takes an ambulance to reach those in need of emergency help. Our average response time is 5 minutes, other ambulances take much longer.

You can help save lives!

To volunteer or get more information call 589-3796, or come to our membership committee meetings any Monday night at 6:30p.m. at our headquarters on New York Ave.

Pennington Court Residents Win In Court!

Residents of Pennington Court (and other public housing) who have been on rent strike won a victory in court Jan. 28.

Since Oct., 1980, residents have been on rent strike because the Housing Authority is not doing its job to provide heat, hot water and fix and maintain the apartments. Housing Authority has refused to spend over $35,000,000 to fix the buildings. (A landlord is repsonsible to provide heat, hot water, and a decent apartment. In a rent strike, tenants do not pay their rent until the landlord meets his obligation).

After the residents began their rent strike, Housing Authority took them to court to evict them. But the Judge ordered the cases dismissed because the Housing Authority had not given the tenants the proper notice. (Federal regulations require that 14 day notice in writing be given to renters in public housing if the landlord plans to evict them).

While they were on rent strike, many residents put their rent money into an account with the court (called an "escrow account"). The judge ordered all this money - $30,000 - returned to the residents.

Pennington Court residents know that this is not the end of their fight. The Housing Authority may begin the eviction proceedings again.

But they are pleased with the court decision. And they plan to continue their rent strike until the Housing Authority provides safe, decent apartments with heat and hot water.



A Minor Miracle!

On Thursday, Jan. 19, at 8 PM, an historical moment occurred! Milton Buck, Executive Director of Housing Authority walked into the recreation room at Hyatt Court. Approximately 200 tenants from Hyatt Court and FDR were gathered there to meet him. Some of the tenants caught their first glimpse of this mysterious figure - at least their first glimpse of Mr. Buck on their home ground.

Members of the Ironbound United Nieghbors (IUN) had invited Mr. Buck to attend their meetings in the housing projects at least half a dozen times. Mr. Buck was always "too busy" and would send his representatives instead. Unfortunately, everybody knows representatives have absolutely no authority to do anything, except report back to their boss.

So, in that sense, last Thursday **was** a minor miracle. IUN members were surprised and pleased to see the "top man" right there in Hyatt Court. But the miracle stopped there. Because the minute Mr. Buck began to speak tenants knew that nothing had changed. Tenants' pressure had brought Mr. Buck and other housing officials to Hyatt Court, but tenants' pressure had not succeeded in performing a big miracle - changing Mr. Buck's words from slick promises to **real actions.**

In the 45 minutes when the tenants were allowed to talk (as compared to 1 hour and 15 minutes given to the housing officials), they complained bitterly about the living conditions in the projects. Lack of response to tenants' problems was an issue brought up repeatedly. Maintenance problems and security problems were the most frequent offenders. So a work order would be filed, so what? How can adequate maintenance be provided by only 4 men. And so a report would be made regarding a security problem. If security guards are only visible once every 6 months - what good does it do to make a report?

Mr. Buck stated that he could not foresee a time when there would be **more** maintenance men - if anything, there would be less. He also stated that 60 security police were being requested by the Housing Authority through the CDBG money that if the request was granted, there would be more security guards in housing. Mr. Buck said these guards would be stationed in other housing projects - not Hyatt. But he said it would still mean more security for tenants in Hyatt. What does that mean? Does it mean that instead of seeing a guard once every 6 months, tenants would see them once every 4 months? And what about FDR, Pennington Court and other housing projects in need of security?

The Housing Authority offered to install locks at Hyatt. Most tenants did not want them because they are inconvenient and impractical. If the Housing Authority can spend money on locks, why can't they spend money on something the tenants **really** want, like security guards and more maintenance men? Why can't the Housing Authority begin to use the money they have in the modernization program instead of transferring this money to pay other expenses? Why must Housing Authority officials spend the dollars they have to increase their benefits, and then tell tenants that they will have to learn to live with less, that they will have to paint their own buildings, and do their own maintenance.

Yes, a minor miracle occurred when Mr. Buck walked into Hyatt Court. At last, tenants' pressure bore fruit. But as for the other questions - it isn't going to take a miracle - but lots of hard work from all those tenants who are angry about their living conditions and who deserve so much better!


" I am sorry to hear your ceiling is coming down...You will be sorry to hear that your rent is going up..."

Better Housing For Newark Residents?

Over 30 members and supporters of the Committee for Better Housing attended a meeting of the Central Planning Board on Feb. 2 to object to a zoning variance for New Communities Corp. New Communities wants to build several hundred new housing units in Newark, in or near the Roseville section and in the Central Ward.

At the meeting, speakers for the Committee for Better Housing demanded that no zoning variances be granted unless procedures for applying for the new housing were made more fair, and Newark residents were guaranteed 2/3 of the housing units. Because of the demands people presented, the decision on the zoning variance was postponed until the next meeting of the Central Planning Board.

Speaking From Experience

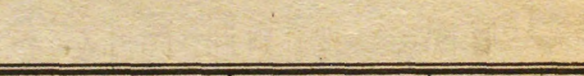
Members of the Committee for Better Housing know from experience what it is like to try to get into new housing. Some have been told that their applications were "lost". Others never received a reason for why they were turned down. Others have filled out an application and have been given a number, say 15. Later, their number was changed to 115 with no explanation.

"We live in Newark. We have a right to get into this housing, or to know why we can't get in." said one woman. "We know that there are people from other places in some of these buildings. Why? Who are they building them for? People from the suburbs? It's our tax money and we have a right to know."

The Committee for Better Housing plans to continue to work for housing for Newark residents. They plan to ask HUD (a branch of the Federal Government) for a complete investigation of the developers and their management companies - not only New Communities, but also Aspen, Villa Victoria, Grace Manor Pilgram Village and others.

If the committee's work is successful, it will mean that it will be more possible for those of us who are Newark residents to be sure to have decent housing.

for more information, call Diane Lee at 483-1847 or Ella Wilson at 242-5953.



Ironbound Community Corp. Elects New Board Members

The Ironbound Community Corporation has elected new members and officers to its Board of Trustees for 1981.

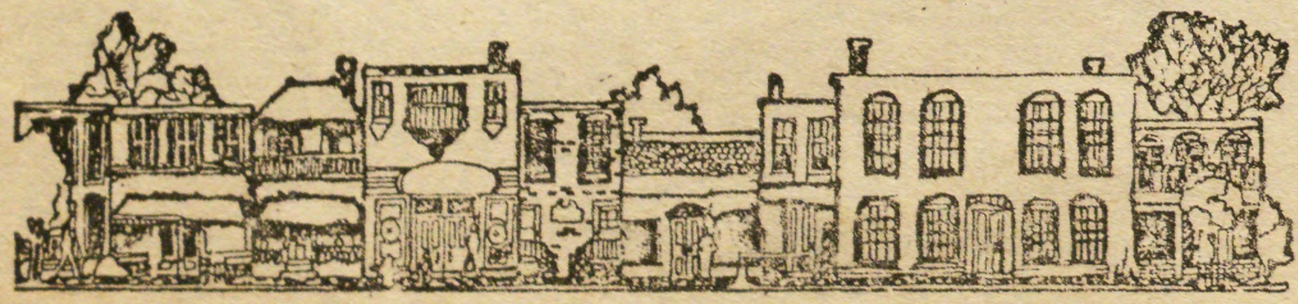
Frances Wingren, a resident of Ironbound was elected President. Other officers elected were Veronica Faulkner, Vice-President; Theresa Lada, Treasurer; and Lorraine Limaldi, Secretary.

Additional members of the 1981 Board include: Diane Barrett, Debbie O'Shea, Telmo Nunes, Nancy Zak, Thelma Thomas and Jon Dolberg.

Over the past 11 years, Ironbound people have worked together within the Community Corporation to change and improve existing conditions in education, recreation, health, employment and housing.

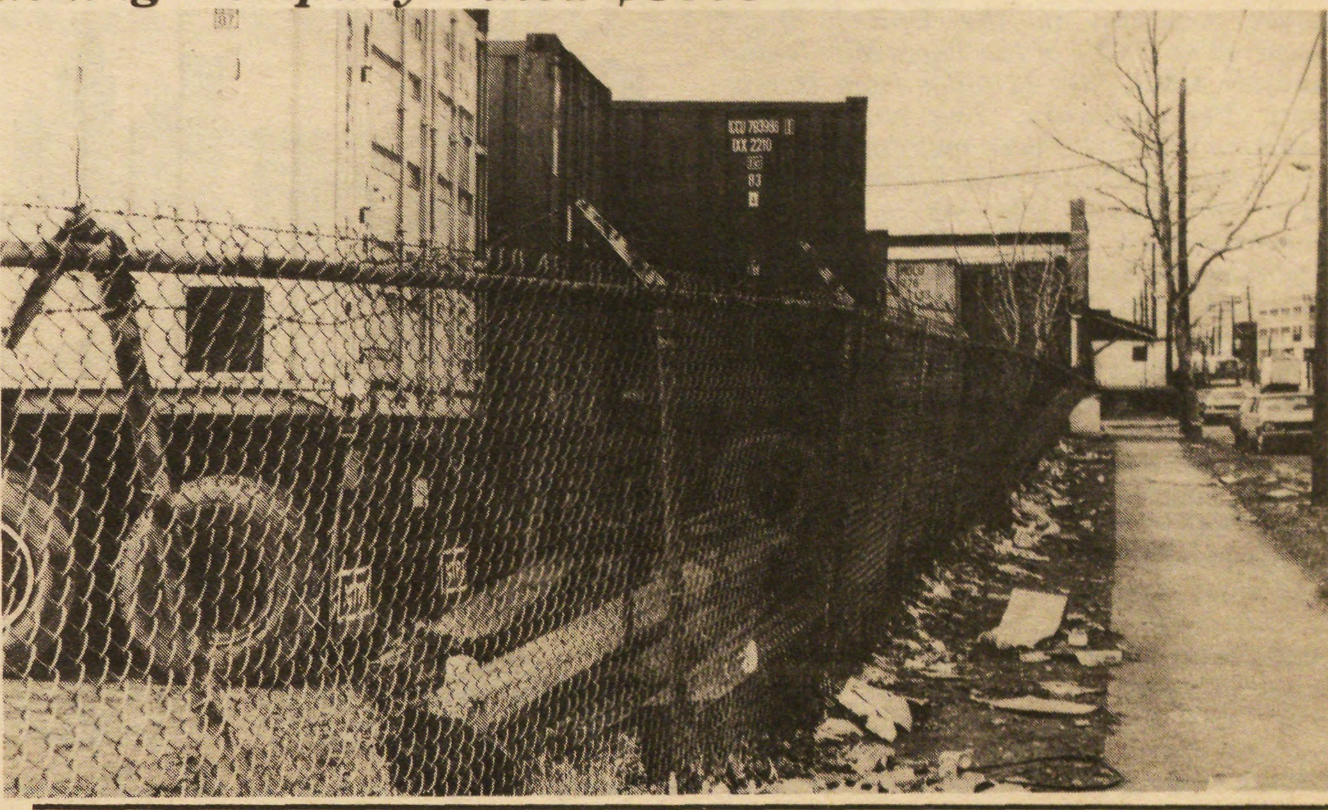
The Community Corporation's Board of Trustees has responsibility for all its programs serving Ironbound people.

The Board will continue to develop new projects to meet the needs of Ironbound and its residents.



"Island" Residents Win Battle

Trucking Company Fined $3000



Ironbound residents living in the area known as the "Island" won the latest round in their fight to keep their neighborhood streets decent and livable.

Since August of last year, "Island" residents have been trying to get action on problems caused by Fleetway Trucking Company.

Fleetway has been parking its trucks illegally in a lot on Esther St., right next to a home. Noise and smoke from the diesel engines make it impossible for the home's owners (who are renovating their house) even to open the windows.

Neighbors wrote a petition and collected the names of almost every resident in the area. Last fall, people went to the city council and on Jan. 8, they went to municipal court.

Judge Fuentes compared the statements made by Fleetway's President, Robert Coppola (that they only had 5 trucks parked in the lot) with photographs the residents brought showing 40, 50, 60 trucks, along with other testimony from the residents.

The Judge fined Fleetway $3000 unless they move off the property by Feb. 26.

Still Operating Illegally

The victory in court will not solve the residents' problem. Fleetway is still parking its trucks illegally - now in the streets.

"I've never seen the streets so filthy," says Carl Dombroski of Esther St. "The trucks are tracking dirt all over the place. Streetcleaning can't be done. They're parked up against fire hydrants and in front of peoples' houses. They're running diesals for up to an hour right in front of homes."

Last July, a truck parked in the street burst into flames from spontaneous combustion (spontaneous combustion can occur when chemicals catch fire by themselves). The fire destroyed telephone lines for Sherwyn-Williams and other large companies in the area.

"Because the businesses complained, the cops were down here in minutes," said one resident. "But when we call the police, nothing happens."

"I've lived here for 80 years. It's my home."



Buying & Selling A Neighborhood

The lot being used illegally by Fleetway is owned by the Newark Housing Redevelopment Authority (NHRA)

NHRA is the agency responsible for managing public housing in the City. What many people do not know is that the Housing Authority is also involved in another business - buying and selling land, using our tax dollars.

Under the Urban Renewal programs begun in the 1950's, the Housing Authority spends millions of our tax dollars to buy land and then resell it to private companies. City officials and newspapers said that these sales would provide jobs for the people in the City, and increase taxes paid to the City.

In reality, the program works this way: Housing Authority (using federal tax dollars) buys land at top price. The City often pays for the improvements on the land like roads, sewers, etc. When the land is ready to use, Housing Authority sells it to companies - at a fraction of the cost. This saves the companies hundreds of thousands of dollars. On top of this saving, the companies frequently get tax abatements on their buildings - from 5 to 50 years.

As for jobs, many companies just transfer workers from one location to another. The City does not keep records of how many people are working, where they are from, how much they make, or whether workers are being treated fairly (or fired for speaking up).

All of this happens without input from ordinary citizens, so there is no control over spending our tax money. It seems that democracy is considered too risky.

Driving Residents Out

The problems of NHRA in managing public housing have recently been in the papers, with stories of horrible conditions there due to NHRA's refusal to spend millions of dollars intended to fix up the buildings (see last issue). But through its land sales, NHRA has also played a big role in areas like the Island, where residents are fighting for survival surrounded by industries that are dangerous to their health.

NHRA, which does not consult area residents about its plans, has purchased homes in the area. Some of these have been demolished, and families have been paid money to relocate elsewhere. Residents of the Island say that some of these purchases and sales are clearly "deals" or "a waste" of taxpayers money.

But the bigger concern is that NHRA and companies like Fleetway seem determined to drive people out of the area so all the land can be developed for industrial purchases.

"I've lived here for 80 years. It's my home," said one woman. "It has never been this bad."

The Island land, as well as the Ironbound in general is prime industrial land because of its easy access to highways, airports, sea ports and rail lines. "You wonder why they felt they had to give companies so much of a break on this land. They'd have come here anyway," said one man.

One can ask how much of a connection exists between NHRA's land selling activities and the population decline in the City of Newark. When developers and corporations who do not care about people who live in the City bring in industry which is harmful to residents, or build housing which is too small for families, the reality is that people must look for homes somewhere else.

Residents of the Island now feel a new threat of toxic wastes being stored in their area at SCA (see article this issue).

But they intend to keep up their fight. "The only way to beat this is by working together," said Mr. Dombroski. "They'd like to get rid of us. But we'll stick together."

More Garbage?

On Jan. 19, 1981, Commissioner Jerry English from the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), directed that a solid waste dump for all of Essex County's garbage be located on Doremus Ave.

The dump or landfill, as it is called, will mean 70 to 80 additional garbage trucks a day from all over the County going through our streets to reach the Doremus Ave. site. It would begin no later than July 1.

What will be dumped? The dump is supposed to be for "large items of waste materials such as appliances, furniture, etc," as well as waste building materials and rubble from construction, repair and demolition operations.

There is no way to know if that is all that will be dumped, since there is no one guarding the dump 24 hours.

That will not be the only problem, according to a recent series in the Star-Ledger about other garbage dumps in New Jersey.

One problem is explosive gas (like methane) which can form when the garbage rots, and then spread to the surrounding area. Another is chemicals, also formed as the garbage rots, which can be hazardous. They have been found leaking into water supplies nearby. At least one dump has also had a fire.

So residents are left with questions: What kind of chemicals are contained inside used appliances or rubble which will be dumped at the landfill? What kinds of chemicals or gas will form as the garbage decays? Will there be run-off into our water? What will prevent someone from dumping illegal wastes?

And, most important, do the people of Newark want this landfill for a neighbor?

Voices From Three Mile Island

On March 28, 1979, the worst accident in the history of the commercial nuclear power program in the United States occurred in Unit 2 of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant, just 12 miles from Harrisburg Pennsylvania. The most feared reactor accident, a core meltdown, which the nuclear industry and the government have continually told the public could never happen, almost **did** happen. A report by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission concluded that the Three Mile Island plant came within thirty to sixty minutes of a full meltdown. In fact, the core of the reactor did undergo a partial meltdown.

If a meltdown did happen, it would kill thousands of people from a deadly dose of high level radiation; expose hundreds of thousands of people to low level radiation which would bring dramatic increases in leukemia, cancer and birth defects within five to thirty years; and contaminate an area the size of Pennsylvania for over one hundred years.

No one knows for sure how much radiation people living near Three Mile Island were exposed to. The operators of the plant, Metropolitan Edison Co., and the federal government have said that the radiation posed no danger to the residents of the area.

However, Dr. Ernest Steinglass, Professor of Radiation Physics at the University of Pittsburgh, states that the actual doses of radiation to human beings' internal organs (heart lungs etc.) were "thirty to one hundred times greater than what was reported to the public by the electric company and the government."

In this and future issues of the ***Ironbound Voices*** we will publish interviews with ordinary people who lived in the area of Three Mile Island. These people lived through the accident and are suffering the consequences of it.

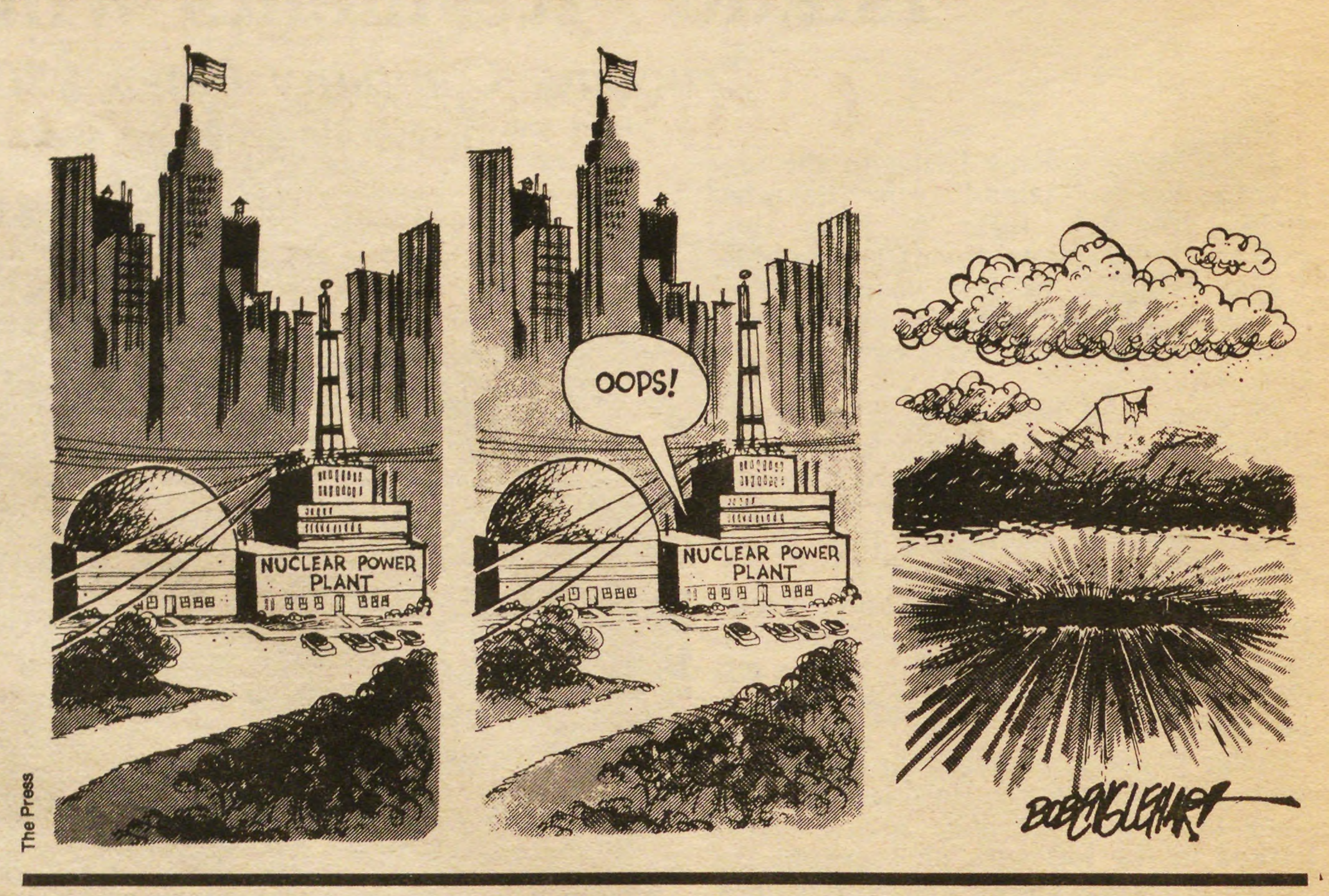
Their stories deserve to be told.

Dr. Michael Gluck works at three hospitals in the Harrisburg area as a general practioner. He's married and has two children. At the time of the accident, he and his family lived about two miles from the Three Mile Island plant.

My wife heard it on the radio that day. She was about six months pregnant at the time. We also had a one year old at home. There were reports on the first day that no radiation was getting out at all. At six o'clock that night the national news and the local news said two different things. The national news said that they didn't know how much radiation was getting out. The local news said all the radiation was contained and there was no danger at all. At that point we felt that our house was unsafe and we left for Hershey. We slept at a friend's house and the next morning we went 100 miles away. We didn't wait at all.

Bill Whittock lives one mile from Three Mile Island. He has lived most of his seventy-four years in the nearby area, residing in his present house for ten years. As a Civil Engineer by profession, he served as a Lt. Commander overseas in the Navy Construction Battalion in World War II. After the war, he established his own consulting engineering firm and was owner of this until his retirement several years ago.

People were loading bedclothes and their belongings and their pets and their children into their cars and pulling out. Just leaving, not saying where they were going or anything else. The town looked like High Noon in a Western. The streets were pretty well cleared.



Pregnancy Disability Law

A new law is now in effect that gives pregnant women some rights.

The law, the Pregnancy Discrimination Act became effective on Oct. 31, 1978; however, many people don't yet know about it.

The law amends the 1964 Civil Rights Act. It prohibits employers from discriminating against pregnant workers in any area of employment, including hiring, promotion, job security, seniority, and fringe benefit programs. An employer **cannot fire or lower the wages** of a woman simply because she takes time off to give birth. In addition, an employer with a health or disability plan must cover pregnancy and related medical conditions in the same manner he covers any other illness or disability. Likewise, an employer is required to treat an employee temporarily unable to perform the functions of her job due to pregnancy in the same manner as any other temporarily disabled employee, by providing modified work load, other assignments, disability leave, etc.

What this means is that pregnancy cannot be treated any differently than a broken arm or a sore back. If an employer normally gives a disability leave to a man or woman who breaks their arm, than the same type of disability leave must be given to a pregnant worker. If the company normally gives a lighter work load to a worker who has strained their back, than a lighter work load must be given to a pregnant woman who is employed in the company. If a company tries to fire or layoff a pregnant woman, they are breaking the law and can be prosecuted. If the company tries to lower the wages of a woman, after she takes time off to give birth, they are also breaking the law.

The main point is that a company cannot treat a pregnant woman any differently than any other disabled worker, man or woman.

If a company has a medical plan or disability benefits for workers who become disabled than the same benefits must apply to pregnant women. For example, medical plans that will not provide benefits for either pre-natal care or for the delivery of a child are **illegal.** These rules apply to both married and unmarried women.

There are a number of other specific provisions in the law. To find out more, contact your union representative, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or the Ironbound Information Center at 95 Fleming Ave.

Bang! Pop! Screech! - Quiet!!

For over a month, people on Oxford St. lived with a loud whining noise day & night. This noise was coming from the fan and other machines at Fluidized Processing Inc., 19 Freeman St. in Ironbound.

The people in the neighborhood decided to do something to stop the noise. With the help of the Ironbound Health Project, they wrote a letter to the factory owner, telling him to correct the situation immediately or they would notify **all** the authorities.

The following week, the owner of the factory had the machines that were the source of the noise fixed. Like many factory owners he was only concerned with the health of the residents of the area when he was forced to be. If the people on Oxford St. hadn't complained, he would probably done what was cheapest for him - not getting the equipment fixed.

Ironbound To Be A Chemical Dump?

They're making Ironbound into a dumping ground," said one resident.

"We have plenty of chemicals down here already. Now they want to give us more."

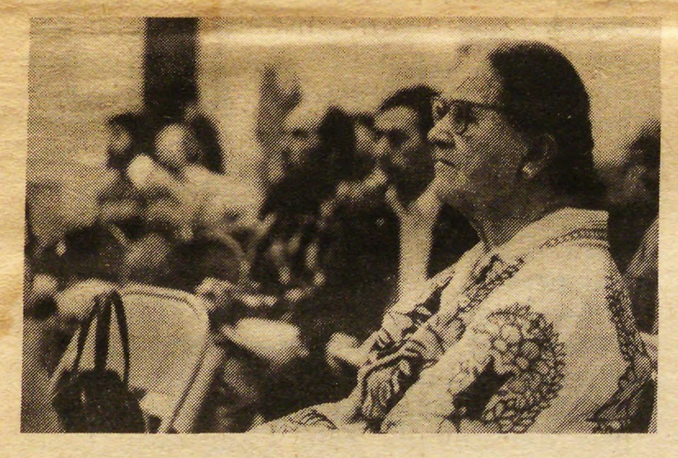
On Feb. 18, at a meeting at Wolff Memorial Church on Wilson Ave., Ironbound residents said "NO". "We don't want any more waste sites here," another person said, "We want them to clean up the ones that we already have."

At the meeting, residents talked about the many hazardous waste sites already in Ironbound, and the plans for future waste sites.

Some of the illegal waste sites in Ironbound which the City knows about are:

1. **Ferry Wholesale** at 589 Ferry St. and the **Breyer's Ice Cream Building**, 440 Raymond Blvd. For2 years, the City and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) have known about the thousands of unmarked barrels of chemicals in these 2 sites. But it wasn't until Dec. 1980, that the City took the owner to court. Even though the dump is an illegal one because the owner had not bothered to get a permit for it, the court took very little action. It has not been cleaned up. The type of chemical tests that are required to find out what chemicals are in the barrels have not been done, in fact, the court did not require the owners to have them done. Instead, the court ordered a series of watered down tests that don't really tell very much.

Are the City and the Courts taking chances with our lives and health by not forcing the owner to spend the money necessary to do these tests? Are they more concerned with the owner's profits? Will it take an explosion, like the one on Paris St., before the site is completely cleaned up?



2. **Port St.**, near Delancy St., on Dec. 3, 300 barrels of hazardous chemicals, including radioactive wastes, were found hidden in an abandoned warehouse. The discovery made big news headlines for Fire Director Caufield and other city officials, but these chemicals are still **not** cleaned up.

3. **119-125 Hawkins St.** This property, owned by Conrail, has 30 corroded leaking drums of chemical waste on it, according to reports by the City. It has not been cleaned up either!

There are other illegal dump sites, which the City knows about, at the All-County Chemical Co. on Brill St. (see last issue), at Scientific Chemical Processing Co. at 411 Wilson Ave., and on property owned by the Newark Housing Authority on Ave. P and Ave. L. These are only some of the sites.

How many other sites exist unknown to the City?

According to a Fire Department survey of companies using or storing toxic wastes in Newark, most of them are located in Ironbound. Inspections to make certain that proper procedures are followed for use and storage of these chemicals are supposed to take place on a regular basis. But, these inspections do not always happen because of a lack of inspectors. The City no longer has its industrial code enforcement department, and Fire Department manpower continues to be cut.



New Waste Sites?

As if the illegal dumps were not enough, the State and Federal Government along with some major corporations are now planning to make Ironbound a center for "legal" waste sites. Here are three plans for legal dump sites in Ironbound (most of these are to be owned and run by corporations only out to make a buck!)

1. **SCA Earthline**, 100 Lister Ave. This company received permission from the DEP last November to store 900 drums of hazardous waste on its property, despite the objections of the residents of the area (near the Farmers' Market.) This means that more toxic wastes would both travel through Ironbound and be stored here.

In addition, SCA has more plans. They want to build an incinerator on Lister Ave. to burn hazardous chemicals. So, in addition to existing air pollution, residents will be exposed to toxic fumes. The company and the government say it won't happen, but experience proves them wrong.

2. The state wants to put a landfill for solid wastes, for all of Essex County, on Doremus Ave. (see box.)

3. **At-Sea Incineration** This private company plans to use Port Newark as a site to store toxic wastes, the most dangerous ones like PCB's and dioxin, before taking them out on ships to burn at sea. Thousands of truckloads of these dangerous chemicals would travel the roads around us, with the possibility of a deadly accident or explosion. (Last year, there were over 17,000 reported accidents involving hazardous chemicals, n this country. Not all of the accidents were reported.) At-Sea wants to begin operations early next year. (see article p.)

Whether chemical sites are legal or illegal, they are dangerous for people who live near them, but often very profitable for both the owners and the chemical companies who use them to get rid of their wastes.

Protection?

Our public officials have made many statements in the newspapers telling residents that they will protect them from hazardous chemicals. On Dec. 3, 1980, Fire Director Caufield stated that Ironbound is a "time bomb". Mr. Caufield set a priority for his department of inspecting all warehouses in Ironbound. The Ironbound Health Project asked the Fire Dept. for the results of its investigation, but has not received an answer. What has been done since Dec. 3?

Mayor Gibson announced the creation of a "Hazardous Waste Task Force" to make sure that all hazardous waste sites are found, classified, and cleaned up. Yet, Ferry Wholesale, Bryer's, the warehouse on Port St. have not been cleaned up. Why? The Mayor's Task Force has no ordinary citizens on it and its meetings are not public. "What are they trying to hide?" asked one person at the Feb. 18 meeting.

Who Pays?

One of the problems with cleaning up the waste sites is who pays for it? Companies which are responsible for the dumping may pay none or only a small part of the cost. The rest is paid by working people through their taxes. This only encourages them to dump more.

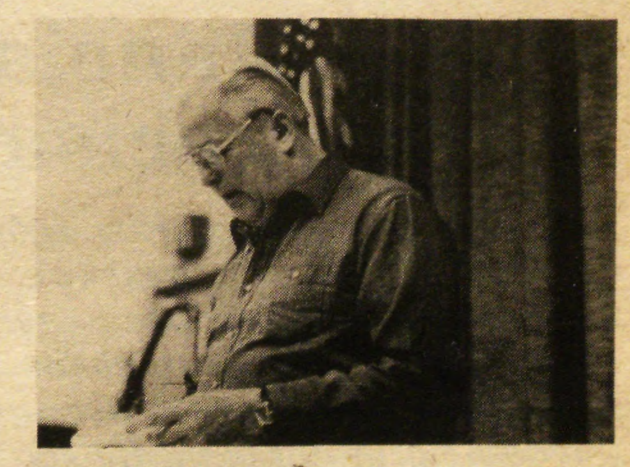
Right now, New Jersey's fund for cleaning up hazardous wastes is empty. This is really only a convenient way for the state to say that they're not going to pay for any more of the clean-up. They're willing to just let it sit where it is, while they tell us that they're waiting for federal tax dollars to come from the $1.6 billion superfund recently passed by Congress. (This amount of money is nowhere near the amount of money needed to clean up all the waste sites in the country, current estimates are that it would take $30 billion or more. So very little of this money will be spent in Newark.)

Meanwhile, residents continue to be exposed to the dangerous chemicals. Why aren't the companies responsible for the dumping responsible for paying for the clean-up?

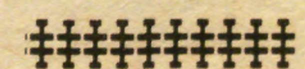
At the meeting on Feb. 18, the people of Ironbound spoke up. "I'm afraid. What if one of these sites blows up? It happened in Elizabeth. What if the chemicals leak into the air? I've seen that happen already right down the street from me. And, how many dumps exist in Ironbound that they're not telling us anything about?" one resident asked.

Another person said, "We're not going to take anymore. No landfill, no land incineration, no At-Sea. The City, State and federal governments are going to hear from us. They better clean up the toxic wastes these companies dumped here already, and not expect us to put up with any more being brought here."

Further meetings and actions are planned by the group. If you want more information, or if you want to get involved, call the Ironbound Health Project at 589-4668.



Don Silvey, one of the first firemen on the scene of the chemical Control Fire in Elizabeth, speaks at the Feb. 18 meeting. "There's another 3 dozen (toxic waste sites) laying around that we don't even know about."



Mais Quimicas Descarregados No Ironbound

"Estão fazendo o Ironbound um basadoiro," disse um residente. "Já temos aqui muitas quimicas. Agora querem dar-nos mais."

Em 18 de Fevereiro, na reunião na Wolff Memorial church na Wilson Ave., os residentes do Ironbound disseram "Não" "Queremos mais basadoiros de desperdiços aqui. Queremos que limpem os quejá temos," disse outro.

Na reunião, os residentes falaram do numero dos lugares de desperdiços perigosos existentes no Ironbound, e os planos para aumenta-los no futuro.

No Ironbound alguns dos lugares ilegaés com os ditos desperdiços que a Cidade conhece são:

1. **Ferry Wholesale, em 589 Ferry St. e a Breyer's Ice Cream Building, 440 Raymond Blvd.** Ha 2 anos a Cidade e o Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) teem conhecimento dos milhares de bidons de quimicas não identificadas, nêstes 2 lugares. Mas só em Dezembro de 1980 é que a Cidade chamou o dono a tribunal. O basadoiro é ilegal, porque o dono nunca quiz obter um permite, o tribunal não tomou acção efetiva, e todavia não se fez a limpeza. A analise por lei requerida para identificar as quimicas dos bidons, nao foi feita. De facto o tribunal não exigio que o dôno as fezesse, porem ordenou uma serie de analises, simples que na realidade deicham muito a desejar.

Estão a Cidade e o tribunal a jogar com a nossa saude e vidas, não obrigando o dôno a gastar o dinheiro nas necessarias analises? Estão mais interessados com os lucros do dôno? Será necessario uma explusão, como a da Paris St. para que o lugar seja completamente limpo?

2. **No Port. St. proximo de Delancy St.,** em 3 de Dezembro, num aramazem abandonado, foram encontrados 300 bidons de quimicas perigosas incluindo desperdiços de radioactividade (radiação). A descoberta fez um cabeçalho de altas novidades para o Director dos Bombeiros Caufield e outros oficiaes da Cidade, mas estas quimicas ainda estão para limpar.

3. **119-125 Hawkins St.** Esta propridade que é da Conrail, tem 30 bidons corroidos a derramar desperdicos quimicos, de acordo com os reportes da Cidade. Tambem não foi ainda limpo!

Ha outros basadoiros ilegaes, que a Cidade tem conhecimento, na All-County Chemical Co. na Brill St. (veja o ultimo numero), na Scientific Chemical Processing Co. 411 Wilson Ave., e na propriedade da Newark Housing Authority, na Ave. P e Ave. L. Estes são alguns dos lugares conhecidos.

Quantos mais lugares desconhecidos existem na Cidade?

De acordo com a vistoria do Departamento de Incendios, das empresas que usam e armazenam desperdiços toxicos em Newark, a mairia estão localizadas no Ironbound. As inspeções no uso e armazenagem distas quimicas devem efetuar-se regularmente. Mas, élas nem sempre se fazem por fálta de inspectores. A Cidade já não tem o Departamento para Enforçar o Codigo Industrial e os funcionarios do Departamento de Incendios continuam a deminuir (serem menos).

Novos Lugares Para Desperdiços

Como se os basadoiros não fossem bastante, os governos Estatal e Federal em conjunto com as maiores empresas, estão planeando tornar o Ironbound num centro "legal" de lugares de desperdiços. Ha 3 planos para basadoires legaes no Ironbound (a maioria pessuidos e geridos por empresas que somente lhes interessa os fabulósos lucros):

1. **SCA Earthline, 100 Lister Ave.** Esta empresa em Novembro passado foi autorisada pela DEP a armazenar ali 900 bidons de desperdiços perigosos, apesar dos protestos dos residentes da area, (proximo de Mercado dos Agricultores). Isto significa que mais desperdiços toxicos serão transportados e armazenados aqui. Eles querem construir um incenerador na Lister Ave. para queimar as quimicas perigosas. Assim, adicionalmente á poluição atmosferica presente, os residentes serão expostos aos fumes toxicos. A empresa e o governo dizem que tal não acontece, porem a experiencia próva que eles erram.

2. O Estado quer designar um lugar de aterrazem na Doremus Ave. para os desperdiços solidos de todo o Concelho de Essex (veja quadro).

3. **At-Sea Incineration.** Esta empresa privada, esta planeando usar o Port Newark, para armazenar desperdiços toxicos, os mais perigosos, como PCB's e dioxin, antes de carregalos em barcos para queima-los no alto mar. Milhares de camiões carregados com estas quimicas perigosas terão que crusas as estradas que nos rodeiam com a possibilidade acidentes mortaes ou explusões. No ano passado, foram reportados 17,000 acidentes involvendo quimicas perigosas, nesta nação. (Nem todos os acidentes foram reportados). At-Sea quer principiar as operações no principio do proximo ano.

Quer os depositos das quimicas sejam legaes ou ilegaes, são perigosos para o povo que vive na area, mas lucrativos para ambos, as empresas quimicas e as que limpam e dispoiem os desperdiços toxicos.

Proteção?

Os nossos oficiaes publicos fizeram muitas declaracões nos jornaes dizendo aos residentes que eles os protegeriam das quimicas perigosas. Em 3 de Dezembro 1980, o Director dos Bombeiros Caufield disse o Ironbound é uma "Bomba de Relogio". O Sr. Caufield marcou prioridade para o seu Departamento inspecionar todos os armazens do Ironbound.

Ironbound Health Project pedio ao Departamento de Incendios o resultado das investigações, mas ainda não recebeu resposta. Do que fez dêsde 3 de Dezembro?

O Mayor Gibson anunciou a criação da "Hazardous Waste Task Force" para que todos os lugares de desperdiços perigosos sejam descobertos, classificados e limpos. Todavia, Ferry Wholesale, Breyer's, o armazen no Port St., não foram limpos. Porqué?

A Task Force do Mayor não tem cidadões civies (gente do pôvo) e as suas reuniões não estão abertas ao publico.

"O que tentam êles esconder?" perguntou uma pessoa na reunião de 18 de Fevereiro.

Quem Paga?

Um dos problemas da limpesa dos desperdiços é quem a paga? As empresas responsaveis por vasa-las podem não pagar, ou pagar sómente uma pequena parte do custo. O restante é pago pelo povo em impostos. Isto anuma-os a vasar mais. Agora esgotou-se a verba de New Jersey para a limpeza de desperdiços perigosos. Na realidade, isto é um bom expediente para o Estado dizer que não paga mais limepezas.

Teem vontade de deixar ficar tudo como e onde está emquanto nos dizem que estão esperando as dollars dos impostos federaes de $1.6 bilioes, uma super verba recentemente aprovada pelo Congresso. (Ésta soma nem sequer se aproxima da importancia necessaria para limpar todos os lugares de desperdiços toxicos na nação, os correntes orçamentos requerem $30 biliões ou mais. Muito pouco da quela verba seria gasta em Newark). Durante todo êsse tempo os residentes continuam a vivêr expostos aos perigos das quimicas. Porque motivo as empresas responsaveis não são obrigadas a pagarem a limpeza?

Na reunião de 18 de Fevereiro o pôvo do Ironbound expressou-se. "Eu estou assustado. O que acontecerá, se um dêstes lugares explodir? Já aconteceu em Elizabeth. O que acontecerá se os liquidos deramados contaminam a atmosfera? Já vi acontecer isso na rua proximo de mim. E quantos depositos ixistem no Ironbound que não sabemos?" perguntou um residente.

Outra pessoa disse, "Não vamos tolerar mais. Não aterragem, nem incenenação em terra nem no maz. Os governos da Cidade, Estado e Federal vão nos ouvir. É melhor que limpem os desperdiços toxicos que éstas empresas teem aqui acumulado, e que não esperem que toleremos que tragam mais para aqui."

O grupo está planeando mais reuniões e ações. Se deseja mais informações e involver-se chame a Ironbound Health Project, 589-4668.

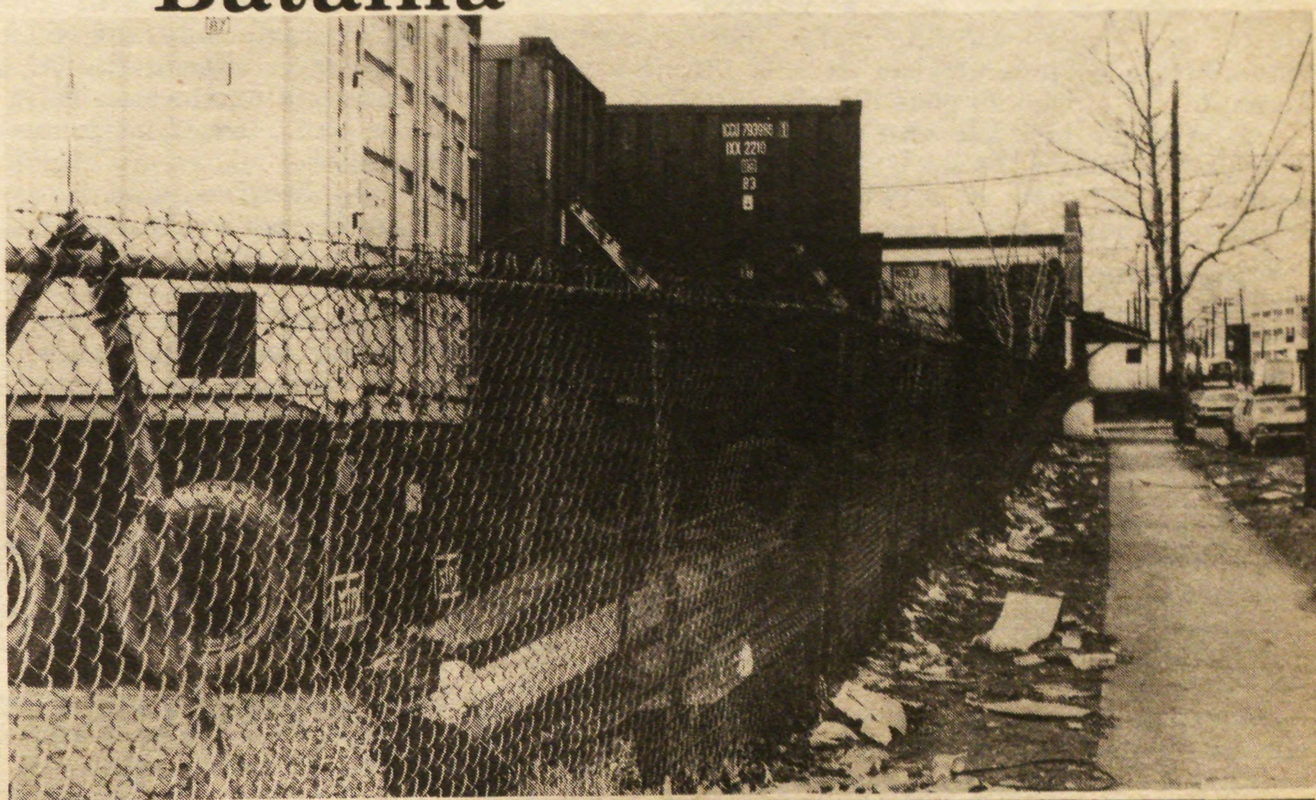
Secorro! A Ambulancia do Ironbound Precisa de Vós!

Precisamos de voluntarios agóra, para continuar a servir o pôvo do Ironbound. As pessôas que desejem participar nésta humanitaria organização, receberão instruções de primeiros secorros. Se formos forçados a fechar 12 horas por dia, isto aumentará o tempo para ambulancia prestar secorros de imergencia. A nossa media são 5 minutos para chegar ao ponto de secorro, outras ambulancias levam muito mais tempo.

Ajudamos a Salvar Vidas!

Para ser voluntario e mais-informação chame 589-3796, ou venha ás nóssas reunioes do Comité de Socios todas as segundas feiras as 6:30 PM, nas nossas istalações na New York Ave.

Residentes Ganharam A Batalha



Os residentes do Ironbound vivem na area conhecida por a "Ilha" ganharam a ultima batalha na luta para manter as ruas visinhança decentes para vivir. Desde Agosto do ano passado, os residentes da "Ilha" teem lutado contra os problemas cuasados pela Fleetway Trucking Company.

A Fleetway tem estacionado os camiões ilegalmente num terreno na Esther St., encostados a uma moradia. Ruido e fume dos motores a gasoleo tornam um ambiente impossivel dos donos viverem na moradia (que está sendo renovada) não podem abriras janelas.

Os vinsinhos grangearam assinaturas dos residentes da area e submeteram um baixo assinado. No outono o pôvo foi ao Conselho Municipal e em 8 de Janeiro foram ao tribuna municipal.

O Juiz Fuentes comparou as declarações feitas pelos directores da Fleetway, Robert Coppola (que tinham somente 5 camiões estacionados ali). Os residentes com testemunhas e fotos indicaram 40, 50 e 60 camiões.

O Juiz multou a Fleetway em $3000 se não retirarem os camiões até 26 de Fevereiro.

Todavia Operam Ilegalmente

A vitoria do tribunal não resolveu o problema dos residentes. A Fleetway continua a estacionar os camiões ilegalmente - agora na ruas. "Nunca vi as ruas tão inmundas," diz Carl Dombroski de Esther St. Os camiões arrastam a inmundice para toda a parte. Não se pode fazer a limpeza. Estaciona nas bocas de incendio e em frente das moradias. Teem os motores a gasoleo a trabalhar por horas e horas em frente das moradias."

Em Julho passado um camião estacionado na rua rebentou em chamas por cumbustão espontania. O fogo destruio as linhas telefonicas da Sherwyn Williams e outras grandes empresas da area. "As empresas queixaram-se, a policia compareceu já," disse o residente. "Mas quando eu chamo a policia não vem."

Comprar e Vender A Visinhança

O terreno, onde a Fleetway estaciona ilegalmente, pertense a Newark Housing Redevelopment Authority (NHRA).

NHRA é a agencia responsavel pela gerencia da moradia publica da Cidade. O que muita gente não sabe é que a Housing Authority está tambem envolvida em outros negocios - compra e venda de terrenos, com o nosso dinheiro de impostos.

Sob os programas de Renovação Urbana, principiados em 1950's a Housing Authority gasta milhões de dollars dos nossos impostos para comprar terrenos para revender a empresas privadas. Os oficias da Cidade e jornaes dizem que estas vendas criam empregos para o povo da Cidade e criam empostos (receita) para a Cidade.

Na realidade, o programa funciona assim: a Housing Authority (usa as dollars dos impostos federaes) compra terrenos por altos prêços. Frequentemente, a cidade paga a urbanização, ruas, esgotos, etc. Depois a Housing Authority vende a empresas privádas por uma fracão do custo. Com isto as empresas economisam centenas de milhares de dollars. Apos as ditas economias, frequentemente as empresas conseguem abatimento de impostos nos idificios - de 5 a 50 anos.

Relativo a empregos, muitas empresas simplesmente transferem operarios de um lugar para outro. A Cidade não tem registos de quantos operarios estão empregados e onde residem, e que salarios teem, se as condições de trabalho são boas ou se os despedem quando defendem os seus direitos.

Tudo isto sucede sem a interferencia de zé pôvo, por isso o zé não controla o esbanjamento do nosso dinheiro de impóstos. Parece que a democracia se pode considerar com incerto risco.

Forçar os Residentes-A-Sair

Os problemas de NHRA na gerencia da moradia publica, tem recentemente sido publicada nos jornaes, com estorias de horriveis condições, devido a que NHRA se recusa a gastar milhões de dollars destinados a conservação e reparação dos edificios (veja o ultimo numero).

Mas com as vendas de terrenos, a NHRA tem feito a sua parte em areas como a ILha, onde os residentes estão lutando para sobreviver rodiados de industrias altamente perigosas e nocivas para a saude. A NHRA, que não informa os residentes da area, dos seus planos, tem comprado casas na area. Algumas teem sido demolidas, e as familias tem sido indeminisadas e relocalisadas.

Os residentes da Ilha dizem que algumas déstas compras e vendas "negocios" ou "esbanjamento" do dinheiro dos contribuintes. Mas a maior preocupação é que a NHRA e empresas como a Fleetway parecem estar determinadas a forçar o povo a sair da area para que todo o terreno possa ser fomento de compras industriaes.

"Tenho vivido aqui 80 anos. É o meu lar," disse uma mulher. "Nunca foi tão ruim como agora."

O terreno da Ilha, bem como o do Ironbound, em geral é de alto valor industrial porque está rodeado de todas os meios de transporte, auto estradas, caminhos de ferro, porto maritimo e aeroporto.

"Comprehendesse porque teem feito tantas conceções ás empresas nestes terrenos. Teem que vir para aqui de qualquer maneira," disse um homem.

Pode perguntar-se que influencia existe entre as vendas de terreno pela NHRA e a deminuição de população na Cidade de Newark. Quando os Urbanizadores e as empresas que nada se importam com o povo que vive na cidade, trazem a industria que é noeiva para os residentes, ou constroiem moradias muito pequenas para familias, a realidade é que o pôvo tem que buscar moradia noutros lugares.

Os residentes da Ilha agora sentem a nóva ameaça dos desperdiços toxicos que estão sendo armazenados na sua area na SCA (veja o artigo nêste numero).

Mas eles tencionam manter-se na luta. "A unica maneira de vencer é trabalharem unidos. A união faz a força," disse o Sr. Dombroski. "Eles gostariam de se verem livres de nós. Mas nós continuaremos unidos."

Ironbound Community Corp. Elege Novos Membros

A Ironbound Community Corporation elegeu novos membros e Diretores para o seu Concelho De Administrção para o ano de 1981.

Frances Wingren foi eleita Presidente. Outros Diretores eleitos foram: Veronica Faulkner, Vice-Presidente; Theresa Lada, Tesoureira; e Lorraine Limaldi, Secretária.

Outros membros do Concelho De Administração para 1981 inclui: Diane Barrett, Debbie O'Shea, Telmo Nunes, Nancy Zak, Thelma Thomas, and Jon Dolberg.

Durante os ultimos 10 anos, pessoas do Ironbound tem trabalhado juntos, dentro da Community Corporation para mudar e melhorar condições existentes na educação, recreação, saúde, empregos e habitação.

O Concelho De Administração da Community Corporation tem uma responsabilidade por todos os seus programas que servem pessoas do Ironbound. O Concelho De Administração vai continuar a fazer projectos novos, tais como "Information Center", para satisfazer as necessidades do Ironbound e os seus residentes.



Kohler De Nos Não-Se Emporta

"No verão não posso abrir as minhas janelas por mutivo do mau cheiro. São feitas cargas e descargas ate as 8, 9, 11 horas da noite. Não se pode dormir."

"As crianças tem que atraveçar a rua aonde os camiões estão em 'double e triple parked'. Uma vez vi atraveçar uma criança por baixo de um camião."

Estes são alguns dos problemas que os vizinhos do Kohler Delicatessen e Meats discutido numa reunião no dia 28 de Janeiro.

Muitos residentes desta ária têm feito queichas das condições de que esta companhia se aqui encontra, mas nada troca.

"O dono têm muito dinheiro. E mora fora desta bairro, e não se priocupa de nós," uma pessoa disse.

Kohler Delicatessen e Meats pertence a Freda Corporation, que tem os escritorios em Pennsylvania.

Os residentes dizem que os camiões 'double e triple parked' sempre em frente ao Kohler torna-se dificil aos piões e a outras chauferes, incluindo a Ambulancia Ironbound (esta localizado a dozentos metros desta ária), que parte dos vezes se torna dificial para estes passarem. Eles estão preocupados por algum accidente que venha acontecer a alguma criança que caminha para a Escola do Ann St.

Entregas a toda a hora do dia e noite, os ratos, e cheiros orriveis são outras dos problemas que o Kohler está a causar.

A nova preocupação dos vizinhos é que o Kohler tem planos para aumentar.

A pouco tempo o Kohler comprou o terreno na isquina da Napoleon St. e New York Ave. onde estavam duas casas. Vizinhos dizem que este terreno está a ser usado illegalmente para estacionar carros. Kohler também comprou a casa no 65 Napoleon St. e outra no 62 Houston St. demulida. O Kohler está a tentar comprar outra casas nesta ária.

"Nós sabemos que ele quer aumentar, mais tarde que áde ser aqui? Há muitos terrenos vagos aqui a beira," um vizinho disse.

Pessoas tem muita razão para estarem afelitos doque vai ser construido nesta ária. Há 3 anos, os vizinhos que moram entre 200 pés do Kohler receveram noticia que a Companhia aplicou para construir um armazem com frigurifico. Os vizinhos jutatarm-se e foram a Cámara. E o Kohler foi derrotado.

Mas passado um ano, os residentes foram surpriendidos ao verem o armazem ser construido.

"Eu móro numa zona residencial. Eu não quero um negocio grande aqui," disse uma muhler. "Eles estão a estragar o nosso bairro."

Os residentes de nôvo vão ter uma reunião no dia 26 de Fevereiro as 7:30 horas da noite no Ironbound Childrens' Center no 146 Wilson Ave., Newark.

"Eles pencam que nós vamos aburrecere-mo-nos e mudarmo-nos do nosso bairro," um homem disse. "Mas isso não irá acontecer. Nós vamo-nos ajuntar e todos ficarmos. Aqui e a nósso casa."

Melhores Moradias Para Os Residente De Newark

Mais de 30 membros e adeptos do Comité Para Melhores Moradias participaram na reunião da Central Planning Board em 2 de Fevereiro para opôr-se a uma alteração de (zoning) regulamento de construção, para a New Communities Corp.

A New Communities quer construir umas centenas de moradias novas em Newark, em ou proximo da secção de Roseville e na Central Ward.

Na reunião, o Comité para melhores moradias ixigui que não fôsse concedida a alteracção de "zoning" a menos que o procedimento, ou regulamento para obter morada, nas novas moradias seja licito sincero e franco e que aos residentes de Newark sejam garantidas 2 terços das ditas moradias.

Devido as ixigencias do pôvo a decizão da alteração foi adiada para a proxima reunião da Central Planning Board.

Falando Pela Experiencia

Os membros do Comite para melhores moradias sabem pela experiencia as dificuldades de entrar numa moradia nova. A alguns disseram-lhe que a requerimento (application) se "perdeu". Outros nunca souberam porque foram regeitados. Outros fizeram o requerimento (application) diremos, deram-lho o numero 15 depois o numero foi mudado para 115 sem explicação alguma.

"Vivemos em Newark, temos o direito de entrar nessas moradias, ou saber porque não entramos," disse uma mulher. "Sabemos que há gente de outros lugares em algumas déssas moradias. Porquê? Para quem são construidas? Para a gente dos suburbios? É o dinheiro dos nossos impostos, temos o direito de saber."

O Comité Para Melhores Moradias continua a lutar para moradias para os residentes de Newark.

O Comite projeta pedir a HUD (um braço do Governo Federal) que se faça uma sindicança aos construtores e empresas de gerencia, não sómente á New Communities, tambem á Aspen, Villa Victoria, Grace Manor, Pilgram Village e outras.

Se o Comité for bem sucedido, significa que haverá melhor possibilidade para os residentes de Newark conseguirem moradi as decentes.

Para mais informação chamem Diane Lee 483-1847 ou Ella Wilson 242-5953.

Residentes De Pennington Court Ganham No Tribunal

Habitantes de Pennington Court (e de outros alojamentos publicos) que estiveram em greve de renda ganharam a vitória no tribunal no dia 28 de Janeiro.

Desde Outubro 1980, os moradores estiveram em greve de renda porque a Autoridade de alojamentos não está a fazer o seu trabalho de fornecer aquecimento, água quente e arranjar e afirmar os apartamentos. A Autoridade de alojamentos recusou de gastar por cima de $35,000,000 para arranjar os prédios. (Um senhorio e responsável de fornecer aquecimento, água quente, e um respeitável apartamento. Numa greve de renda, os inclinos não pagam a sua renda ate que o senhorio encontrar-se com as suas obrigações.)

Depois de os habitantes começar a sua greve de renda, a Autoridade de Alojamentos levou-os para tribunal para expulsar-los. Mas o Juiz deu ordem de despedir os casos porque a Autoridade de Alojamentos não deram aos inclinos o próprio aviso. (Regulamentos federais obrigam que um aviso de 14 dias, escrito, seja entreque aos inclinos nos alojamentos publicos se o senhorio planeia em expulsar-los).

Enquanto eles estiveram em greve de renda, muitos habitantes meteram o seu dinheiro da renda numa conta com o tribunal (chamada uma "escrow account"). O Juiz deu ordem que todo esse dinheiro - $30,000 - fosse entregue novamente aos inclinos.

Os habitantes de Pennington Court sabem que isto não é fim da luta deles. A Autoridade de Alojamentos podem começar as sessões de expulsar-los outra vez.

Mas eles estão contentes com a decisão do tribunal e planeiam em continuar a greve de renda até que a Autoridade de Alojamentos fornecer-lhes-á apartamentos seguros e respetaveis com aquecimento e água quente.

Más Quimicos En Ironbound?

"Estan convirtiendo al Ironbound en un basurero de desperdicios toxicos," comento un resident. "Ya tenemos bastante almacenes de estos desperdicios en nuestro vecindario y quieren establecer más."

El pasado 18 de febrero en una reunión en la iglesia Wolff Memorial se reunieron un gran numero de residentes del Ironbound para declarar "Basta ya!" al continuo almacenaje de desperdicios toxicos en el Ironbound. Unidos declararon "No queremos más almacenes de quimicos, lo que queremos es que limpien los que ya existen."

Hubo una larga discusion sobre los almacenes de estos desperdicios y los planes pendientes para establecer almacenes adicionales en el Ironbound.

Los siguientes son los lugares en el Ironbound donde presentemente existen almacenes de esta indolé, de cuales oficiales de la ciudad estan interados:

1. **Ferry Wholesale en el 589 de la calle Ferry y el edificio del Breyer's Ice Cream, 440 de Raymond Blvd.** Oficiales de la ciudad y del Departamento de Protección del Ambiente (DEP) han estado interado de este asunto por 2 años, pero no actuaron hasta Diciembre del 1980, cuando llevaron al dueño del edificio a corte. El almacenaje de estos quimicos es ilegal debido a que el dueño de los edificios no obtuvo un permiso para establecerlo. La corte no ha actuado en este caso y todavia no se ha comenzado una limpieza de estos lugares.

Los experimentos requeridos para determinar que tipo de quimicos estan almacenado en los barriles no se han hecho, ni siquiera han sido demandado por la corte. Los examenes que en si han sido demandado por la corte no determinan exactamente que tipo de quimicos hay en los barriles.

¿Estan los oficiales publicos y la corte arriesquando nuestras vidas al no forzar al dueño de los edificios gastar el dinero necesario para hacer estas determinaciones? ¿Estan ellos más procupados con las ganancias de este individuo? ¿Tendra que haber una explosion como la de la calle Paris para que actuen y comienzen la limpieza de estos edificios?

2. **Port St. cerca de la calle Delancy.** El pasado 3 de Diciembre se discubrieron 300 barriles de quimicos peligrosos incluyendo materias radioactivas en un almacen abondonado. Ete descubrimiento sirvio para grandes titulares en los periodicos para el Director de Bomberos John Caufield y otros oficiales de la ciudad, pero estos titulares no sirvieron para acelerar la limpieza de este edificio, todavia existe.

3. **119-125 de la calle Hawkins.** en esta propiedad que pertenece a la Conrail se descubrieron 30 barriles corrosivos goteando quimicos, segun informes de la ciudad. Tampoco se ha limpiado.

Hay otros almacenes ilegales, en el All County Chemical Company en la calle Brill (vea ultima edición), en el Scientific Chemical Processing Co. del 411 Wilson Ave., y un propiedad que pertenece a la Autoridad de Viviendas de Newark en la Avdas. P y L. Estos son solamente algunos de los almacenes que se han descubrido.

¿Quien sabe cuantos más existen que no sehan discubierto?

Segun un estudio del Departamento de Bomberos la mayoria de almacenes de desperdicios toxicos en Newark se encuentran en el Ironbound. Segun las regulaciones que gobiernan el uso o el almacenaje de estos desperdicios deben de haber inspecciones regulares de estos almacenes. Estas inspecciones no son hechas debido a la escacidad de inspectores. Esta escacidad es resulto del hecho de que la ciudad ya no tiene un departamento de inspección de estructuras industriales, y el continuo corte de empleados en el Departamento de Bomberos.

Nuevos Almacenes

Como si no tuviesemos suficientes problemas en los almacenes que ya existen en el Ironbound, ahora el gobierno Estatal y Federal quieren convertir a nuestro vecindario en un centro "legal" para el almacenaje de desperdicios quimicos. Los siguientes tres planes son para almacenes "legales" en el Ironbound. Los cuales seran operados por corporaciones que solamente quieren hacer ganancias.

1. **SCA Earthline, 100 de la Avda. Lister.** Esta compañia recivio el permiso del Departamento de Ambiente el pasado Noviembre para almacenar 900 barriles de desperdicios quimicos en su propiedad, sin tomar en cuenta las protestas de los residentes del area (cerca del "Farmers Market"). Esto significa que pasaran más desperdicios toxicos por el Ironbound para ser almacenados.

Ademas, la SCA tienen planes adicionales, quieren construir un incinerador en la Avda. Lister para quemar estos quimicos. Esto significa que no solamente tendremos polución del aire diaria, pero tambien seremos exposados al humo toxico producido por el incinerador. La compañia y el gobierno nos dicen que esto no pasara, pero la experiencia nos ha demostrado lo opuesto.

2. El Estado tambien intenta establecer un vertedero para desperdicios solidos en la Avda. Doremus, o sea un lugar para enterrar desperdicios solidos. Este lugar servira para depositar los desperdicios de todo el Condado de Essex.

3. **At-Sea Incineration.** Esta compañia privada tiene planes de usar al Puerto de Newark como un almacinario para desperdicios toxicos, los más peligrosos, tal como, el PCB y el dioxino, antes de ser incinerado en el mar. Milesde camiones con cargas de estos desperdicios pasaron por las calles del Ironbound, y las posibilidades de un acidente o una explosion es muy probable. (El año pasado hubieron 17,000 acidentes de esta indole reportadas en este paiz). No todos los acidentes fueron reportados. At-Sea quiere comenzar su operación temprano en el año entrante.

Sean estos almacenes legales o ilegales, la verdad es que peligron las vidas y la salud de los quienes residen al sus alrededores, pero usualmente son muy beneficiosos para los dueños y las compañias quienes los usan para deshacerse de estos desperdicios.

¿Protección?

nuestros oficiales publicos han hecho muchas declaraciones en las fuentes noticieras prometiendo que protegeran a los residentes del area. El pasado 3 de Diciembre el Director Caufield declaro que el Ironbound era una "bomba" que podria explotar a cualquier momento. El Sr. Caufield demando que la investigación de los almacenes en el Ironbound sea implementada inmediatamente. El Proyecto de Salud del Ironbound le pidio al Dept. de Bomberos los resultados de estas investigaciones, pero no ha recibido una respuesta.

¿Que se ha hecho desde el 3 de Diciembre?

El Alcalde Gibson anuncio la creación de un "Comité para Estudiar a los Quimicos Peligrosos", para asegurar que los almacenes sean localizados, clasificados, y limpiados. Este Comité no cuenta con residentes o ciudadanos de la población general como miembros, y sus reuniones no son publicas. "¿Que tienen que esconder?" pregunto una persona en la reunion del 18 de Febrero.

¿Quien Paga?

Uno de los problemas con la limpieza de los almacenes de desperdicios quimicos creados por toda la nación es ¿quien paga las consecuencias? Las compañias responsables por estos desperdicios pagan nada o muy poco del costo de la limpieza. El costo mayor es pagado por los ciudadanos por medio de sus impuestos. Hecho que le hace más provechoso a las compañia deshacerse de estos desperdicios en la manera que han venido practicando.

Presentemente los fondos Estatales que subsidian la limpieza de desperdicios toxicos no existen. Al Estado le da lo mismo si la situación sigue igual. Cada vez que pedimos información nos dicen que estan esperando por dinero federal para comenzar la limpieza. El congreso federal autoriza el uso de 1.6 millones de dolares para la eliminación de estos quimicos. Este dinero no es suficiente para este labor. Estimados señalan que se necesita unos $30 millones o más para limpiar todos los lugares donde existen almacenes de quimicos en nuestra nación. Muy poco del dinero alocado sera usado en Newark.

Mientras tanto los residentes de Newark siguen siendo expuestos a quimicos peligrosos. Porque es que el gobierno no hace que las compañias responsables por estos desperdicios sean responsables por los gastos para su eliminación.

En la reunión del 18 de febrero se declaro, "Tenemos temor, que pasara si uno de estos almacenes explotará? Ya paso en Elizabeth. Que pasara si estos quimicos se escapan al aire? Ya hemos tenido esta experiencia en nuestro vecindario. Cuantos más almacenes de quimicos existen en el Ironbound que no han sido discubiertos? pregunto un residente. "No vamos a tolerar esto más!"

Una otra persona dijo, "La ciudad, el estado, y el gobierno federal van a esucharnos. Tienen que eliminar a estos quimicos, y que no se crean que los vamos a dejar que traigan más."

El grupo planeo más acciones y más reuniones para seguir bregando con este problema. Si usted quiere más información sobre este asunto o quiere participar en esta lucha, llame al Proyecto de Salud en Ironbound al telefono 589-4668.

Kohler No Se Preocupa Por Nosotros

"En el verano no puedo abrir mis ventanas por el olor."

"Se hacen despachos a todas horas a las 8,9 y 11 de la noche. No se puede dormir."

"Los niños tiene que cruzar la calle donde los camiones estan doble y triplemente estacionados. Una vez vi a un niño cruzar por debajo de un camión."

Estos son algunos de los muchos problemas que los vecinos de Kohler Delicatessen & Meats trataron en la reunión sostenida en Enero 28.

Muchos residentes de el area han hecho repetidas quejas sobre las condiciones causadas por la compañia, pero nada ha cambiado.

"El dueño tiene mucho dinero; el vive fuera de la vecindad, y nosotros simplemente no le importamos," declaró una persona.

Kohler Delicatessen & Meats es propiedad de Freda Corporation , la cual esta fundada en Pennsylvania.

Los residentes dicen que los camiones en doble y triple estacionamiento constantemente afuera de Kohler hacen dificil para los peatones y choferes, incluyendo el Ironbound Ambulance Squad (el cual esta localizado a dos cuadras) pasar por la calle. Estan preocupados sobre los posibles accidentes de los niños que asisten a la escuela en la Calle Ann.

Despachos a todas horas del día y noche, ratones y ratas y olores repugnentes son algunos de los problemas que esta causando Kohler.

Una nueva preocupación para los vecinos son los planes de expansión de Kohler.

Recientemente, Kohler compró un terreno vacante en la esquina la calle Napoleon y la Avenida New York donde una casa estaba localizada. Los vecinos dicen que el terreno esta ahora siendo usado ilegalmente como un estacionamiento. Kohler tambien compró una casa en el 65 de la calle Napoleon y otra casa en el 62 de la calle Houston, la cual ha sido demolida. Kohler esta tratando de comprar otras residencias en el area.

"Nosotros sabemos que el quiere expendir, pero ¿lo tiene que hacer aqui? Hay suficientes terrenos vacantes en los alrededores," añadio un vecino.

La gente tiene buenas razones de preocuparse sobre lo que se eta construyendo en el area.

Tres años atràs, aquellos que vivian a menos de 200 pies de distancia de Kohler recibieron avisos de que la compañia esta aplicando para una zona de cambio en orden de construir un almacen de refrigeración.

Los vecinos se organizarón y fueron a los planificadores de zonas y al consejo de la Ciudad. El cambio fue anulado.

Pero un año mas tarde los residentes estaban soprendidos de ver que el almacén fue construido de todas maneras, aun en contra de su oposición.

"Yo vivo en una vecindad residencial. Yo no quiero negocios mayores aqui," comento una mujer. "Estan arruinando nuestra vecindad."

Los residentes planean reunirse de nuevo en Febrero 26 a las 7:30.

"Ellos piensan que nosotros nos vamos a disgustar y abandonar la vecindad," comento un hombre, "pero no lo haremos. Nosotros estaremos juntos y nos quedaremos juntos. Este es nuestro hogar."

Victoria Para Los Inquilinos Del Pennington Court

Inquilinos del Pennington Court y otras viviendas publicas (proyectos) de la Ciudad, quienes han estado en "huelga de rentas" desde el pasado Octubre, 1980 han ganado una victoria en la corte.

La "huelga de rentas" se inicio debido al hecho de que la Autoridad de Viviendas no esta cumpliendo con sus deberes en proveer los servicios necesarios para mantener viviendas sanas y limpias. Servicios basicos, tal como la calefacción, el agua caliente, reparaciones de ventanas y plomeria, y el removimiento de basura, no ha sido proveidos.

La Autoridad de Viviendas ha negado gastar mas de $35,000 para arreglar los apartamentos. Un casero es responsable bajo ley por provéer agua caliente, calefacción y hacer reparaciones, o sea, es responsable por mantener un apartamento decente, sano, y limpio. El inquilino tiene el derecho de aguantar su renta si el casero no esta proveyendo estos serivcios.

Despues del comienzo de la "huelga de rentas" por parte de los inquilinos de los proyectos en Newark, la Autoridad de Viviendas de Newark comenzo acciones legals para desalojar a los participantes de esta huelga. El Juez ordeno el despido del caso debido o que la Autoridad de Viviendas no le habia notificado su intento a los inquilinos en la manera especificada por la ley. La ley federal requiere que el casero, en esta instancia, la Autoridad de Viviendas, le de 14 dias de aviso al inquilino antes de comenzar el proceso para desalojarlo.

Mientras estuvieron en "huelga de renta" muchos inquilnos de los proyectos depositaron sus rentas en la corte del distrito. El juez ordeno que este dinero sea devuelto a los inquilinos - $35,000. Los inquilinos del proyecto Pennington Court saben que este hecho no es el fin de su lucha con la Autoridad. La Autoridad de Viviendas puede comenzar el proceso de desalojamiento de nuevo.

Los inquilinos de los proyectos estan muy agradados con la decision de la corte y planean continuar con la "huelga de renta" hasta que la Autoridad de Viviendas provea apartamentos decentes y los servicios necesarios.

Una Batalla Ganada Al 'Papeleo'

Si no triunfamos en nuestra primera prueba, insistámos una, y otra y otra vez.

En verdad, esta parece ser la moraleta en el caso de Dorothy Gabler, y su lucha por lograr sus beneficios por incapacidad física del Social Security, a los cuales tenia, ella derechos legales desde hacía casi un año.

La Sra. Gabler, quien ha residido en Ironbound durante toda una vida, logró sus beneficios por incapacidad física, del Social Security porque no se dio por vencida, a pesar de que dichas oficinas le negaron su derecho las cuatro veces que presentó las aplicaciónes correspondientes. Otras tantas veces apeló los injustos fallos y diez meses más tarde (Dic. 30) el caso fue presentado ante un Juez quien decidió a favor de ella considerando no sólo sus derechos a los beneficios por incapacidad, sino al pago retroactivo de los mismos.

La Sra. Gabler trabajaba como operaria en una fábrica de zapatos cortados a mano. Allí comenzaron sus fuertes dolores en la espalda y tambien su lucha contra el "Red Tape". Fue en el mes de Febrero cuando los beneficios temporales estaban a punto de agotarse y ella aplicó a los del Social Security. Estos le fueron negados y ella recurrió a la ayuda y orientación del Ironbound Community Center que está legalizado en 95 de la Avenida Fleming. Ellos la pusieron en contacto con un abogado de Servicios Legales. Un abogado puede ayudar mucho en un caso como este porque ellos saben como salvar el papeleo del llamado Red Tape y lamentablemente la corte les presta más atención que a un simple ciudadano. Aquellas personas residentes en Essex County pueden comunicarse con Rutgers Legal Aid para asuntos relacionados com trámites para beneficios por disability, SSI, Welfare, etc. al telefono 624-5300 y ellos proporcionaran servicio legal gratuito.

Más de 50% de las personas cuyas solicitudes de beneficios por incapacidad (disability) que son rechazadas en un principio, resultan elegibles despues de apelar el caso. El sistema del Social Security ignora negligentemente las necesidades del trabajador que se incapacita, violando con ello las leyes sociales, como sucedió en el caso de la Sra. Gabler. Esto significa meses de incertidumbre para el enfermo o accidentado pensando qué ha de ser de el y de donde vendrá el dinero que tanta falta le hace. Esto es más que suficiente para agravar aun mas a cualquier enfermo.

Sin embargo, por no haberse rendido en su justa lucha la Sra. Gabler hizo valer su derecho consiguiendo lo que le pertenecia. Es lamentable que los funcionarios responsables de estas arbitrariedades no tengan que pagar por ellas en alguna forma. Aunque la Sra. Gabler no fue victima de un asalto callejero, las angustias por las que ella pasó si puede considerarse un crimen.

Ironbound Community Corp. Eligio Nuevos Miembros En La Junta

La Ironbound Community Corporation ha elegido nuevos miembros para la Asamble General (Board of Trustees) de 1981.

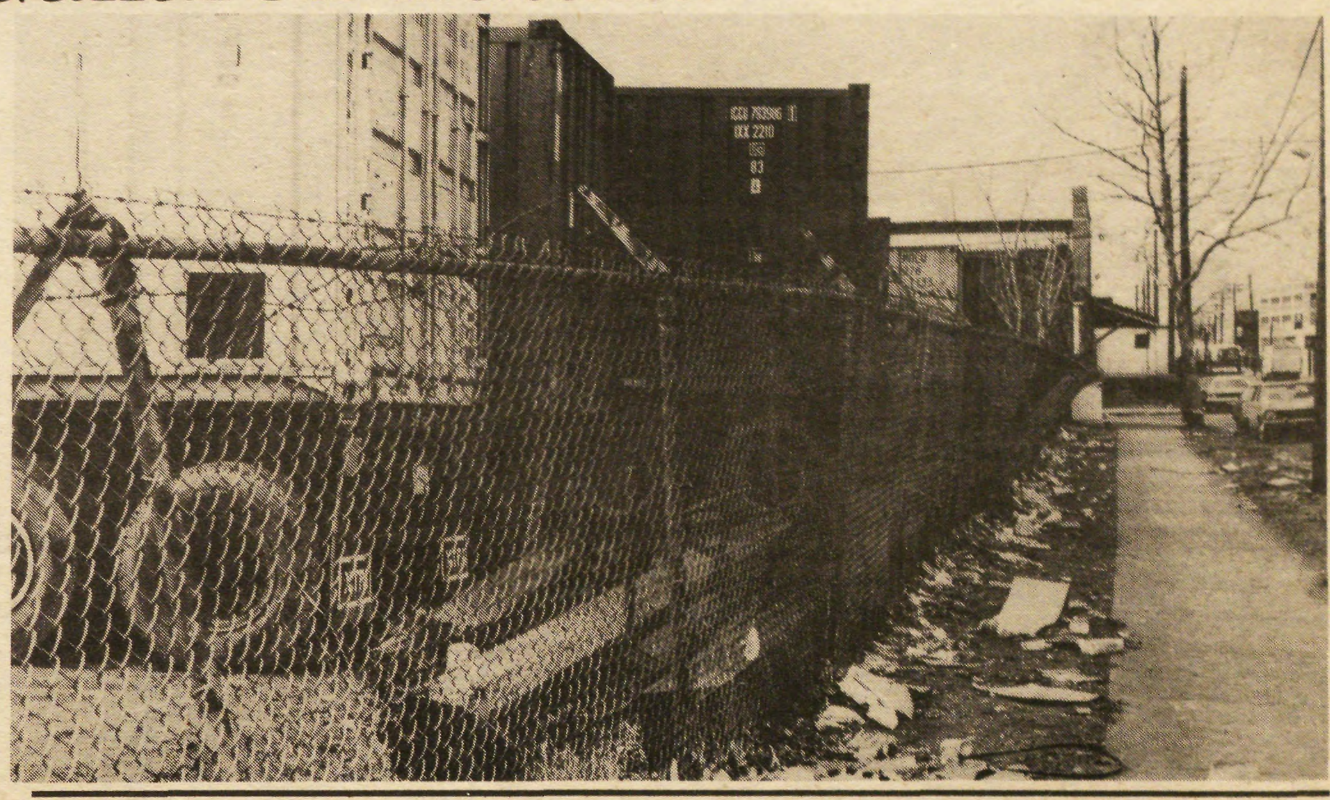
Frances Wingren fue electa Presidente. Otros miembros electo fue Veronica Faulkner, Vice-Presidente, Theresa Lada, Tesorera, y Lorraine Limaldi, Secretaria.

Otros miembros adicionales de la Asamblea de 1981: Diane Barrett, Debbie O'Shea, Telmo Nunes, Nancy Zak, Thelma Thomas, y Jon Dolberg.

En los ultimos 10 anos las personas de Ironbound han trabajado juntas en cooperación con la Community Corporation para cambiar y mejorar las condiciones existentes en la educación, recreación, salud, empleo y habitacion.

La Asamblea General (Board of Trustees) es responsable por todos estos programas sirviendo a la gente de Ironbound. La Asamblea continuara a desarrollar nuevos projectos, tales como el Centro de Información, que satisface las necesidades de sus residentes.

Los Residentes Del "Isla" Ganaron Batalla



Los residentes del Ironbound que viven en un área conocida como la "Isla" ganaron su última batalla en su pele a para mantener las calles del vecindario decentes para vivir. Desde Agosto del año pasado, los residentes de la "Isla" han peleado contra los problemas causados por el Fleetway Trucking Company.

La Fleetway tiene estacionado los camiones ilegalmente en un terreno de la calle Esther al lado de una vivienda que se está renovando. El ruído y el humo de los motores les hace imposible a los dueños poder abrir las ventanas.

Los vecinos colectaron asignaturas de los residentes del área y submetieron una petición. En otoño el pueblo fue al conse o Municipal y el 8 de Enero fueron al tribunal municipal.

El Juez Fuentes comparó las declaraciones hechas por los director de Fleetway, Robert Coppola (que tenían solamente 5 camiones estacionados allí) y los residentes con testimonios y fotos indicarón 40, 50 y 60 camiones.

El Juez multó la Fleetway en $3000 si no retiran los camiones antes de 26 de Febrero.

Todavía Están Operando Ilegalmente

La victoria del tribunal no resolvió el problema. La Fleetway continua a estacionar los camiones ilegalmente - ahora en las calles. "Nunca vi las calles tan asquerosas," dijo Carl Dombroski de Esther St. Los camiones arrastan las basura por todas partes. No se puede hacer la limpieza. Estacionan en las bocas del incendio y en frente de viviendas. Tienen los motores a trabajar por horas y horas en frente de las casas."

En Julio um camión estacionado el la calle rebentó en fuego por combustión espontanea. El fuego destruyó las linas telefónicas de Sherwyn Williams y otras grandes empresas del área. "Las empresas se quejaron el la policía apareció dentro de unos minutos," dijo un residente, "pero al llamar nosotros no pasa nada."

Comprar y Vender Un Vecindario

El terreno donde la Fleetway estaciona ilegalmente, pertenece a Newark Housing Redevelopment Authority (NHRA). NHRA es la agencia responsibles por dirigir viviendas públicas en la Ciudad. Lo que mucha gente no sabe es que la Housing Authority está también envuelta en otros negocios - el comprar y vender terrenos con nuestro dinero de impuestos.

Bajo los programas de Renovacin Urbana principiados en 1950 la Housing Authority gasta milliones de dolares de nuestros impuestos para comprar terrenos los cuales venden a empresas privadas. Los oficiales de la Ciudad y los periodicos dijeron que estas ventas crean trabajos para la gente de la ciudad, y aumenta los impuestos pagados para la Ciudad.

En realidad, el programa trabaja desta manera: la Housing Authority (usando el dinero de los impuestos) compra terrenos por altos precios. Frequentamente la Ciudad paga por los arreglamientos hechos en los terrenos. Cuando el terreno esta arreglada la Housing Authority lo vende a las compañias por una fracion de lo que costo. Con esto las empresas economisan miles de dollares. Despues de dichas economias, frequentamente las empresas consiguen rebajamentas de impuestos en los edificios - de 5 a 50 anos.

Relativo a empleos, muchas empresas simplemente transfieran trabajadores de un lugar a otro.

Todo esto ocurre sin inteferencia del pueblo, por eso el ciudadano com un no controla el gasto de nuestro dinero de impuestos. Parece que la democracy en este asunto es considerada como un riesgo.

Forsando Los Residentes A Salir

Los problemas de NHRA, en manejar las viviendas publicas, ha sido recientamente publicados en los periodicos, con estorias de condiciones horribles, devido a que NHRA se reusa a gastar milliones de dolares destinados a la conservacion y reparacion de edificios (miran a nuestra ultima edicion de Ironbound Voices).

Pero con las ventas de terrenos, la NHRA tiene hecho su parte en areas como la "Isla" en el Ironbound, donde los residentes estan luchando para sobrevivir rodeados de industrias altamente perigosas para la salud.

La NHRA, que no informa los residentes del area de sus planes, ha comprado casas en la area. Algunas han sido demolidas, y las familias han sido relocalisadas. Los residentes de la Isla dicen que algunas destas compras y vendas y "negocios" son dinero perdido.

Pero lo que nos debe de preocupar como residentes del Ironbound, es que companias como Fleetway parecen estar determinadas a sacar la gente del area (Isla) para que todo el terreno puede ser desarroyado para compras industriales.

"Yo he vevido aqui por 80 años. Es mi hogar," dijo una señora. "Nunca ha sido tan malo."

El terreno de la "Isla", igual como el Ironbound en general, es terreno de alto valor industrial porque esta rodeado de todas los medios de transportacion: autoestradas, aeropuertos, puertos de mar y ferrocarriles. "Uno debe de pensar porque es que ellos sienten que les debían de dar las compañias tantas oportunidades. Estas compañias vendrian aqui de todos modos," dijo un residente del Ironbound.

Uno debe de preguntar tambien la connecion entre las actividas de NHRA y la deminuacion de populacion el la Ciudad de Newark. Cuando los urbanizadores y empresas, quien no les importa la gente, traen industria que es danioso ala gente, o construye casas demasiado pequenas para las familias, la realidad es que la gente debe de buscar casas en otro lugar. O luchar juntos.

Residentes de la "Isla" ahora sienten una nueva amenasa de los desperdicios toxicos que se estan almazenando en su area en la SCA (miran nuestro articulo). Pero sigueran en su lucha. "La unica manera de ganar es el luchar juntos," dijo el Señor Dombroski. "A ellos les gustara verse libre de nosotros. Pero nosotros vamos continuar unidos."

¡Ayuda!

La Ambulancia Squad De Ironbound Lo Necesita A Usted!

Nosotros necesitamos voluntario ahora, en orden de continuar sirviendo a las personas de Ironbound. Las personas que quieran unirse a nosotros a ayudar a otras personas, serian entrenado como hacen la primera ayuda.

Si nosotros nos vemos forzado a cerrar por 12 horas al dia, esto aumentará el tiempo que le toma a la ambulancia de conseguir aquellos que necesita ayuda de emergencia. Nosotros contestamos cada 5 minutos, otras ambulancia toman más tiempo.

¡Usted Puede Ayudar A Salvar Vidas!

Para ser voluntario o obtener más información llame al 589-3796, o venga a nuestro Comité de Miembro, reuniones cualquier lunes por la noche a las 6:30 a nuestro cuartel en New York Ave.

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education and health care. We will print articles about groups that are taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published by:

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Bolivia

Sister Debbie Humphreys of St. Columba's Parish, Newark, talks about the people of Bolivia and their fight to win their human rights.

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